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ENTITLED

**NOVEL ALUMINA HYDRATE PARTICLE, ALUMINA
HYDRATE PARTICLE DISPERSION SOL, COATING LIQUID
FOR FORMING INK RECEPITIVE LAYER AND SUBSTRATE
WITH INK RECEPITIVE LAYER**

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DESCRIPTION

NOVEL ALUMINA HYDRATE PARTICLE, ALUMINA HYDRATE
PARTICLE DISPERSION SOL, COATING LIQUID FOR
FORMING INK RECEPTIVE LAYER AND SUBSTRATE WITH INK
RECEPTIVE LAYER

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to alumina hydrate particles, an alumina hydrate particle dispersion sol, and a coating liquid for forming an ink receptive layer wherein the alumina hydrate particles are contained. More particularly, the present invention relates to highly transparent alumina hydrate particles which contain alkali metal oxide and ammonia components in extremely minute amounts and which, when dispersed in water, exhibits a low viscosity, and further relates to a sol wherein the alumina hydrate particles are dispersed, to a coating liquid for forming an ink receptive layer wherein the alumina hydrate particles are contained, and to a substrate with ink receptive layer obtained from the coating liquid.

BACKGROUND ART

Fine particles of a metal oxide such as silica, alumina or alumina hydrate, fine particles of a metal hydroxide and sols obtained by dispersing these in solvents have been used

in various fields. For example, there can be mentioned uses in a catalyst, a catalyst support, a material for film formation, a filler incorporated in a resin, various binders, a slip improver, a lubricant, a thickener, cosmetic ingredients, etc.

Recently, there is an increasing expectation for the use of alumina or alumina hydrate particles for formation of a receptive layer on a printing recording medium. For example, it is described in Japanese Patent Publication No. 10 3(1991)-24906 that a recording medium having a receptive layer where in a cationic hydrated aluminum oxide is contained is highly suitable for printing with a water soluble dye ink.

It is further described in Japanese Patent Publication 15 No. 4(1992)-115984 that a recording sheet comprising a layer of pseudoboehmite alumina and, superimposed thereon, a layer of porous silica is highly transparent and exhibits high ink absorbency.

It is still further described in Japanese Patent 20 Laid-open Publication No. 6(1994)-55829 that a recording sheet a layer of porous silica particles having an average particle diameter of 2 to 50 μm , an average pore diameter of 8 to 50 nm and a pore volume of 0.8 to 2.5 cc/g and, superimposed thereon, a porous layer of pseudoboehmite

obtained by drying alumina sol exhibits high ink absorbency and is excellent in pigment stability.

On the other hand, the inventors proposed in Japanese Patent Application No. 10(1998)-206284 a recording sheet with ink receptive layer prepared using a coating liquid for forming an ink receptive layer which contained oxide particles of positive ζ -potential carrying on their surfaces a cationic hydrated metal compound, in particular, containing Al^{3+} as a metal cation. The recording sheet was described as being free from blotting, enabling clear printing, and being excellent in water resistance, weather resistance, fading tendency, etc.

However, when conventional alumina particles of small pore diameter or small pore volume are employed, although pigment stability is excellent, the ink absorption speed is low and also the ink absorption capacity is small, so that blotting and unclarness have been experienced.

Moreover, the average pore diameter of alumina and alumina hydrate particles is generally in the range of about 5 to 15 nm, and it is difficult to obtain those of greater pore diameter. Even if those were obtained, the pore volume would be unfavorably small, and there would occur the problem of economic inefficiency caused by, for example, the need for post-treatment and special technique.

Further, with respect to the conventional alumina sol or alumina hydrate particle dispersion sol, the viscosity is high and the particles are likely to aggregate together, so that various problems have been posed. For example, it 5 is difficult to prepare a high-concentration sol wherein the concentration of Al_2O_3 is about 8% by weight or greater, thereby necessitating transportation of a low-concentration sol. This would increase transportation cost. In the aforementioned uses, the preparation of a 10 low-concentration sol only would, for example, disenable forming a thick coating because of the low concentration at the time of coating formation. For increasing the coating thickness, it would unfavorably be needed to repeat application and drying of a coating liquid.

15 Still further, even if a high-concentration sol is prepared from conventional alumina or alumina hydrate particles, there have been problems such that the transparency of the sol is poor and that the viscosity of the sol is extremely high.

20 In particular, it has been difficult to obtain a sol of high transparency and low viscosity from porous alumina.

The present invention has been made with a view toward solving the above problems of the prior art. Therefore, it is an object of the present invention to provide alumina 25 hydrate particles having a large pore volume and having a

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porediameter which falls in a specified range, and to provide a highly transparent alumina hydrate particle dispersion sol which, even if in a high concentration, exhibits a low viscosity.

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5 It is another object of the present invention to provide a coating liquid for forming an ink receptive layer wherein the above alumina hydrate particles are contained, and to provide a substrate with ink receptive layer formed with the use of the coating liquid.

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?A3 DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

The alumina hydrate particles of the present invention have a composition represented by the general formula:

$$x \text{M}_2\text{O} \cdot y (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{O} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot z \text{H}_2\text{O} \quad (1)$$

15

$$2 \times 10^{-4} \leq x \leq 25 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$0.1 \times 10^{-4} \leq y \leq 20 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$0.6 \leq z \leq 2.5$$

wherein M represents an alkali metal; when the alkali metal is in the form of M_2O , x is the number of moles thereof per mol of Al_2O_3 ; when ammonia is in the form of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{O}$, y is the number of moles thereof per mol of Al_2O_3 ; and z is the number of moles of hydration water (H_2O) per mol of Al_2O_3 ,

the alumina hydrate particles having:
25 an average particle diameter of 0.02 to 0.2 μm ,

a total pore volume of 0.5 to 1.5 ml/g, and
a volume of pores whose diameter is from 15 to 30 nm
ranging from 0.3 to 1.0 ml/g.

The process for producing alumina hydrate particles
according to the present invention comprises the steps of:

neutralizing an aqueous solution of alkali metal
aluminate or an aqueous solution of aluminum salt to thereby
form an alumina hydrogel;

separating the alumina hydrogel by filtration, and
10 washing the separated alumina hydrogel with water and/or
aqueous ammonia;

adjusting the pH value of the washed alumina hydrogel
so as to fall within the range of 9 to 12, and heating the
alumina hydrogel at 50 to 105°C to thereby effect aging of
15 the alumina hydrogel;

adding an acid to the alumina hydrogel so that the
alumina hydrogel is deflocculated into an alumina hydrosol;
and

drying the alumina hydrosol.

20 The alumina hydrate particle dispersion sol of the
present invention comprises a dispersion of the above alumina
hydrate particles in water. This alumina hydrate particle
dispersion sol preferably has a viscosity of 50 to 2000 cP
exhibited when the Al_2O_3 has a concentration of 20% by weight.

25 Further, this alumina hydrate particle dispersion sol

preferably has an absorbance (ABS) of 0.6 or less exhibited when the Al_2O_3 has a concentration of 20% by weight.

The coating liquid for forming an ink receptive layer according to the present invention comprises:

5 the above alumina hydrate particles, and a binder, both dispersed in water and/or an organic solvent.

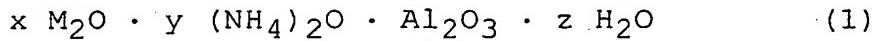
The substrate with ink receptive layer according to the present invention comprises a substrate sheet having an ink receptive layer formed thereon from the above coating 10 liquid for forming an ink receptive layer.

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Table BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

The alumina hydrate particles, alumina hydrate particle dispersion sol and coating liquid for forming an 15 ink receptive layer according to the present invention will be described in detail below.

[Alumina hydrate]

The alumina hydrate of the present invention is characterized by being represented by the following general 20 formula (1), and contains an alkali metal and ammonia in a specified ratio.



wherein M represents an alkali metal; when the alkali metal is in the form of M_2O , x is the number of moles thereof 25 per mol of Al_2O_3 ; when ammonia is in the form of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{O}$,

y is the number of moles thereof per mol of Al_2O_3 ; and z is the number of moles of hydration water (H_2O) per mol of Al_2O_3 .

When the alkali metal of alumina hydrate particles is in the form of M_2O , the number of moles thereof (x) is in the range of 2×10^{-4} to 25×10^{-4} mol, preferably 3×10^{-4} to 20×10^{-4} mol, per mol of Al_2O_3 . When the amount of alkali metal oxide M_2O is less than 2×10^{-4} mol, the recording sheet with ink receptive layer formed using the alumina hydrate particles may suffer from discoloration when printing is effected thereon. It is presumed that the reason for discoloration will be that, when the amount of alkali metal oxide is less than 2×10^{-4} mol, the surface activity of alumina hydrate is so high that contained dye or other organic matter will be affected. On the other hand, when the amount of alkali metal oxide exceeds 25×10^{-4} mol, the stability of sol wherein the alumina hydrate particles are dispersed may be lowered, or the viscosity thereof may be increased, so that it may be difficult to obtain a high-concentration sol.

When the ammonia of alumina hydrate particles is in the form of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{O}$, the number of moles thereof (y) is in the range of 0.1×10^{-4} to 20×10^{-4} mol per mol of Al_2O_3 . When the amount of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{O}$ is less than 0.1×10^{-4} mol, the recording sheet with ink receptive layer formed using the

alumina hydrate particles, when printing is effected thereon, may suffer from decoloration of printed color. On the other hand, when the amount of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{O}$ exceeds 20×10^{-4} mol, the stability of sol wherein the alumina hydrate particles are dispersed may be lowered, or the viscosity thereof may be increased, so that it may be difficult to obtain a high-concentration sol.

The number of moles of hydration water (H_2O) per mol of Al_2O_3 , z , is in the range of 0.6 to 2.5 mol.

When the amount of hydration water is less than 0.6 mol, the dispersibility of alumina hydrate particles may be lowered, and the amount of electric charge on alumina hydrate particles tends to decrease so as to lower ink absorbency. On the other hand, when the amount of hydration water exceeds 2.5 mol, the pore volume of alumina hydrate particles tends to be small so as to lower ink absorbency.

Herein, the terminology "hydration water" refers to water remaining even after drying of alumina hydrate particles at 100°C for 2 hr. The amount of hydration water is determined by drying a sample at 100°C for 2 hr, heating the sample up to 600°C in a stream of N_2 to thereby evolve a gas and then measuring the water content of the gas according to the Karl Fischer method.

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The average particle diameter of these alumina hydrate particles is in the range of 0.02 to 0.2 μm , preferably 0.03 to 0.15 μm .

When the average particle diameter of alumina hydrate particles is less than 0.02 μm , the alumina hydrate particle dispersion sol has a high viscosity, and accordingly the coating liquid for forming an ink receptive layer prepared therefrom has a high viscosity. Thus, the coating liquid may have poor applicability. On the other hand, when the average particle diameter of alumina hydrate particles exceeds 0.2 μm , the alumina hydrate particle dispersion sol may have poor transparency. Thus, the obtained ink receptive layer may have poor transparency and poor printed image clearness.

The average particle diameter of alumina hydrate particles has been measured by means of particle size distribution meter (model CAPA-700, manufactured by Horiba Seisakusho Co., Ltd.).

The total pore volume of these alumina hydrate particles is in the range of 0.5 to 1.5 ml/g, preferably 0.6 to 1.4 ml/g. When the total pore volume is less than 0.5 ml/g, the ink receptive layer obtained from the alumina hydrate particles may exhibit poor ink absorbency to thereby disenable clear printing. On the other hand, when the total

pore volume exceeds 1.5 ml/g, ink blotting may be likely to occur.

With respect to these alumina hydrate particles, the volume of pores whose diameter is from 15 to 30 nm is in 5 the range of 0.25 to 1.0 ml/g, preferably 0.3 to 0.8 ml/g. When the volume of pores whose diameter is from 15 to 30 nm is less than 0.25 ml/g, the ink receptive layer obtained from the alumina hydrate particles may exhibit poor ink absorbency and unfavorably low ink absorption speed to 10 thereby cause blotting and disenable clear printing. On the other hand, when the volume of pores whose diameter is from 15 to 30 nm exceeds 1.0 ml/g, the water resistance tends to be poor.

The total pore volume of alumina hydrate particles has 15 been determined by measuring the volume of pores whose diameter is 600 Å or greater by means of mercury penetration porosimeter (model 2000, manufactured by Amco Inc.), measuring the volume of pores whose diameter is less than 600 Å according to the N₂ adsorption method and summing these 20 two pore volume measurements. The volume of pores whose diameter is from 15 to 30 nm has been determined from that obtained in the above measuring of total pore volume.

These alumina hydrate particles are produced by, for example, the following process.

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First, an aqueous solution of alkali metal aluminate or an aqueous solution of aluminum salt is neutralized to thereby form an alumina hydrogel.

The aqueous solution of alkali metal aluminate can be
5 an aqueous solution of a water soluble salt such as sodium aluminate or potassium aluminate. An aqueous solution of sodium aluminate is especially preferably used.

The aqueous solution of aluminum salt can be, for example, an aqueous solution of aluminum sulfate or an
10 aqueous solution of aluminum chloride. An aqueous solution of aluminum sulfate is preferred.

For example, the alumina hydrogel can be prepared by neutralizing an aqueous solution of alkali metal aluminate or an aqueous solution of aluminum salt, optionally in the
15 presence of an alkali such as an alkali metal hydroxide and/or aqueous ammonia, or an acid such as a mineral acid or an organic acid. Also, the alumina hydrogel can be prepared by neutralizing an aqueous solution of alkali metal aluminate with an acidic compound such as a mineral acid or an organic
20 acid. Further, the alumina hydrogel can be prepared by neutralizing an aqueous solution of aluminum salt with an alkali metal hydroxide and/or aqueous ammonia.

The aqueous solution of alkali metal hydroxide can be an aqueous solution of, for example, any of lithium hydroxide,
25 sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide and strontium

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hydroxide. Of these, an aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide is preferred. As an ammonia component, use can be made of urea which evolves ammonia when decomposed.

5 The mineral acid can be, for example, sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid or nitric acid. The organic acid can be, for example, acetic acid, oxalic acid or citric acid.

A crystal growth inhibitor may optionally be added to the aqueous solution. A carboxylic acid such as gluconic 10 acid, aspartic acid or adipic acid, or a carboxylic acid salt such as a gluconate, an aspartate or an adipate is preferably used as the crystal growth inhibitor.

The concentration of each of the above aqueous solutions, although not particularly limited as long as the alumina 15 hydrogel can be formed, is preferably such that the concentration of formed Al_2O_3 is in the range of 1 to 5% by weight.

It is preferred that the pH value of prepared alumina hydrogel be in the range of about 9 to 12.

20 Further, it is preferred that, at the time of preparation, the liquid temperature of alumina hydrogel be in the range of 10 to 50°C.

The thus prepared alumina hydrogel is separated by filtration, and washed with water and/or aqueous ammonia 25 to thereby remove salts. This washing is performed so that

the amount of alkali metal contained in alumina hydrate particles is in the range of 2×10^{-4} to 20×10^{-4} mol, in terms of oxide, per mol of Al_2O_3 .

The water content of washed alumina hydrogel is
5 regulated so that the concentration in terms of Al_2O_3 is in the range of about 1 to 7% by weight. The pH value thereof is adjusted so as to fall within the range of 9 to 12 by optionally adding aqueous ammonia. Subsequently, the alumina hydrogel is heated at 50 to 105°C, preferably 80
10 to 105°C, for 10 to 100 hr to thereby effect aging of the alumina hydrogel.

Contained ammonia is preferably evaporated off as completely as possible during or after the aging of alumina hydrogel. Thus, the pressure may optionally be reduced to
15 vacuum after the completion of aging to thereby remove ammonia. It is preferred that the removal of ammonia be effected until the ion conductivity of alumina hydrogel slurry falls within the range of 10 to 1000 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$. When the ion conductivity is in this range, the content of ammonia,
20 in the form of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{O}$, in finally obtained particles can be in the range of 0.1×10^{-4} to 20×10^{-4} mol per mol of Al_2O_3 .

An alumina hydrosol can be obtained by adding an acid to the washed alumina hydrogel to thereby deflocculate the
25 same. The added acid can be a mineral acid such as

hydrochloric acid or nitric acid, or an organic acid such as acetic acid, as aforementioned.

The amount of added acid is preferably to be minimized as long as the deflocculation can be accomplished. The 5 amount of acid is preferably about 0.2 mol or less per mol of Al_2O_3 .

The alumina hydrosol obtained by the deflocculation is dried in hot air so as to obtain the alumina hydrate particles of the present invention. The alumina hydrate 10 particle dispersion sol of the present invention can be obtained by dispersing the obtained alumina hydrate particles in water.

Although the drying method is not particularly limited as long as it is not detrimental to the dispersibility of 15 obtained alumina hydrate particles, spray drying and similar drying methods are preferred from the viewpoint that the probability of adverse effect thereof on the dispersibility is low.

In the spray drying, it is preferred that the 20 temperature of hot air fed into spray drying zone be in the range of 150 to 400°C and that the temperature of gas discharged from the spray drying zone be in the range of 60 to 150°C.

When the temperature of hot air fed into spray drying 25 zone is lower than 150°C, it may occur that the content of

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ammonia, in the form of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{O}$, in alumina hydrate particles cannot be 20×10^{-4} mol or less per mol of Al_2O_3 to thereby disenable obtaining the alumina hydrate particles and alumina hydrate particle dispersion sol of high concentration, low viscosity and high transparency according to the present invention. On the other hand, when the above temperature exceeds 400°C , although the content of ammonia, in the form of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{O}$, can be 0.1×10^{-4} mol or less per mol of Al_2O_3 , the dispersibility thereof in a solvent (water) would be lowered to thereby cause obtaining a stable homogeneous sol or coating liquid to be difficult. Further, an alteration of printed color may be caused.

[Alumina hydrate particle dispersion sol]

The alumina hydrate particle dispersion sol of the present invention is a dispersion of the above alumina hydrate particles in water.

The viscosity of this alumina hydrate particle dispersion sol, exhibited when the concentration in terms of Al_2O_3 is 20% by weight, is preferably in the range of 50 to 2000 cP, still preferably 100 to 500 cP.

When the above viscosity is lower than 50 cP, the viscosity of the coating liquid such as the coating liquid for forming an ink receptive layer may be so low that it is difficult to form a thick coating film by one-time application. On the other hand, when the above viscosity

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of alumina hydrate particle dispersion sol exceeds 2000 cP, the viscosity of the coating liquid may be so high that handling of the coating liquid is difficult. Diluting this coating liquid in order to lower the viscosity thereof may 5 cause formation of a thick coating film by one-time application to be difficult.

The absorbance (ABS) of alumina hydrate particle dispersion sol prepared so that the concentration in terms of Al_2O_3 is 20% by weight is preferably 2.0 or less, still 10 preferably 1.5 or less. When the absorbance exceeds 2.0, the transparency of the coating film obtained from the alumina hydrate particles may be unsatisfactory.

The viscosity has been measured by the use of viscometer (model BM, manufactured by Tokimec, Inc.). With respect 15 to the absorbance, that at a wavelength of 550 nm was measured by the use of spectrophotometer (model U-2000, manufactured by Hitachi, Ltd.).

With respect to the alumina hydrate particle dispersion sol of the present invention, because the above alumina 20 hydrate particles of specified composition are dispersed therein, the concentration in terms of Al_2O_3 can be increased up to about 40% by weight. When the concentration in terms of Al_2O_3 exceeds 40% by weight, the viscosity of the coating liquid may be so high that the coating liquid cannot be handled

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and that it is difficult to form a coating film of uniform thickness.

[Coating liquid for forming ink receptive layer]

The coating liquid for forming an ink receptive layer
5 according to the present invention comprises the above alumina hydrate particles and a binder, both dispersed in water and/or an organic solvent.

Binder

Mainly, hydrophilic polymers are used as a binder in
10 the coating liquid for forming an ink receptive layer according to the present invention. Examples of such hydrophilic polymers include polyvinyl alcohol, modified polyvinyl alcohol and polyvinylpyrrolidone. These can be modified before use. Also, hydrophobic polymers can be used
15 as the binder.

The amount of binder added, although varied depending on the type of binder, is preferably in the range of 5 to 60% by weight, still preferably 10 to 40% by weight, based on the weight of alumina hydrate particles.

20 When the amount of binder is less than 5% by weight, the adherence between the ink receptive layer and a substrate sheet may be so poor that the ink receptive layer is easily peeled off. Also, the strength of the ink receptive layer may be poor. On the other hand, when the amount of binder
25 exceeds 60% by weight, it may occur that the amount of ink

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reception is unfavorably reduced and that the water resistance is unsatisfactory.

The coating liquid for forming an ink receptive layer according to the present invention may contain, in addition to the above oxide particles and binder, an antioxidant, organic polymers such as celluloses, bio-fibers, an inorganic polymer, inorganic fine particles, etc. in order to enhance the adherence between ink receptive layer and substrate sheet, to increase the strength and weather resistance of ink receptive layer, or to regulate the pore structure of ink receptive layer.

Water and/or an organic solvent is used as a dispersion medium in the coating liquid for forming an ink receptive layer according to the present invention. The organic solvent can be, for example, isopropyl alcohol, ethanol or butanol.

The coating liquid for forming an ink receptive layer can be prepared by dispersing the above alumina hydrate particles in water and mixing the above components into the dispersion.

The concentration of alumina hydrate particles in the coating liquid, although appropriately selected depending on the application method, is preferably in the range of 2 to 40% by weight, still preferably 5 to 30% by weight.

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When the concentration is lower than 2% by weight, the concentration of the coating liquid for coating film formation cannot be high to thereby disenable obtaining a thick coating film. On the other hand, when the 5 concentration of alumina hydrate particles exceeds 40% by weight, the viscosity of the coating liquid may be so high that the coating liquid cannot be handled, or drying irregularity occurs, with the result that formation of a uniform coating film is difficult.

10 [Method of forming ink receptive layer and ink receptive layer]

Customary methods can be employed for forming the ink receptive layer on a substrate sheet. Preferable methods can be employed depending on the type of substrate.

15 For example, the ink receptive layer can be formed by coating a substrate sheet with the above coating liquid for forming an ink receptive layer by the spray method, roll coater method, blade coater method, bar coater method, curtain coater method or the like, and thereafter drying 20 the coating liquid.

The substrate may be pretreated with a primer before coating operation.

The substrate sheet for use in the present invention is not particularly limited, and can be, for example, any

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of a film sheet of a resin such as PET or polyvinyl chloride, various types of papers, a copper plate and a cloth.

In the thus formed ink receptive layer, it is preferred that the total pore volume thereof be in the range of 0.5 to 1.5 ml/g, especially 0.7 to 1.3 ml/g.

When the total pore volume of ink receptive layer is less than 0.5 ml/g, the volume of ink absorbed may be so small that blotting occurs to thereby disenable obtaining clear high-precision images. On the other hand, when the 10 total pore volume of ink receptive layer is greater than 1.5 ml/g, dye fixability may be deteriorated, and the strength of ink receptive layer may be unfavorably low.

The thickness of ink receptive layer formed on the substrate sheet, although can appropriately be selected 15 depending on the thickness of sheet, the usage of printed matter, the type of printing ink, etc., is preferably in the range of 5 to 100 μm . When the thickness of ink receptive layer is less than 5 μm , the volume of ink absorbed may be so small that blotting occurs, or that, when the amount of 20 ink used is reduced, color is not clear. The ink receptive layer whose thickness is greater than 100 μm is difficult to obtain the same by one-time application. Performing a plurality of applications in order to form the ink receptive layer having thickness of greater than 100 μm is not only

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economically disadvantageous but also, at the time of drying after application, may cause cracking or peeling.

EFFECT OF THE INVENTION

5 The alumina hydrate particles (powder) of the present invention contain specified amounts of alkali metal oxide and ammonia. Accordingly, the surface activity of alumina hydrate is so low that the deterioration of an organic substance such as a dye by the surface activity of alumina hydrate is inhibited. Therefore, the recording sheet with 10 ink receptive layer formed using these alumina hydrate particles can be free from discoloration at the time of printing. These alumina hydrate particles, even if dispersed in high concentration, can be free from sol 15 stability lowering or viscosity increase, so that a thick coating film can be formed therefrom.

These alumina hydrate particles (powder) have a large pore diameter and an increased pore volume, so that the use thereof in the formation of an ink receptive layer realizes 20 an ink receptive layer which is excellent in pigment stability, exhibits a high ink absorption speed and has a large ink absorption capacity and which is free from blotting.

The present invention will be further illustrated below with reference to the following Examples, which in no way limit the scope of the invention.

Example 1

5 Preparation of alumina hydrate particle

While agitating 12.7 kg of an aqueous solution of sodium aluminate (concentration in terms of Al_2O_3 : 3% by weight), 7.3 g of a 26% by weight aqueous solution of sodium gluconate was added thereto, and further 25 kg of an aqueous solution 10 of aluminum sulfate (concentration in terms of Al_2O_3 : 1.5% by weight) was added over a period of 12 min. Thus, an alumina hydrogel was obtained. At the time of preparation of the alumina hydrogel, the liquid temperature of alumina hydrogel is 30°C and pH of the obtained alumina hydrogel is 10.2.

15 Thereafter, the agitation was discontinued, and the alumina hydrogel was aged at 30°C for 90 min.

The formed alumina hydrogel was separated by filtration, and washed with 1.5% aqueous ammonia. The amounts of alkali and sulfate radicals remaining in alumina were 0.022% by 20 weight in terms of Na_2O and 0.062% by weight in terms of SO_4 (both based on dry alumina powder), respectively.

Water was added to the washed alumina hydrogel so as to adjust the concentration in terms of Al_2O_3 to 5.0% by weight. Subsequently, 15% aqueous ammonia was added so as 25 to adjust the pH value to 11.2, and, under slow agitation,

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aging of alumina hydrogel was performed at 95°C for 80 hr.

During the aging, the pH value was adjusted to 11.2 by adding 15% aqueous ammonia.

The removal of ammonia was performed for about 20 hr until the conductivity of alumina hydrogel slurry became 100 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ by exhausting evaporated steam and ammonia gas while maintaining the temperature at 100 to 105°C.

After the removal of ammonia, the temperature was lowered to 95°C. Acetic acid was added in an amount of 5.5% by weight based on the weight of Al_2O_3 , agitated for 3 hr, and cooled to 35°C. Pure water was added, thereby obtaining an alumina hydrosol having a concentration in terms of Al_2O_3 of 5.0% by weight.

The thus obtained alumina hydrosol was charged into a spray dryer, and spray drying was performed while controlling the temperature of hot air fed into spray drying zone at 250°C and controlling the temperature of gas discharged from the spray drying zone at $100 \pm 10^\circ\text{C}$. Thus, powder of alumina hydrate particles (A) was obtained.

With respect to the obtained alumina hydrate particles (A), the alkali metal content, ammonia content, average particle diameter and total pore volume were measured.

The results are listed in Table 1.

Preparation of water dispersion sol

Alumina hydrate particles (A) were dispersed in water, thereby obtaining a water dispersion sol having an Al_2O_3 concentration of 20% by weight. The viscosity thereof was measured. Further, a water dispersion was prepared by dispersing alumina hydrate particles (A) so that the concentration in terms of Al_2O_3 became 20% by weight, and the absorbance thereof was measured.

The results are also listed in Table 1.

Preparation of coating liquid for forming ink receptive layer

The above obtained alumina hydrate particles (A) were dispersed in water so that the solid concentration became 15% by weight. 100 parts by weight of this dispersion and 37.5 parts by weight of a 10% by weight aqueous solution of polyvinyl alcohol were mixed together, thereby obtaining a coating liquid.

Preparation of recording sheet

The obtained coating liquid was applied onto a PET film by means of a bar coater, dried, and heated at 140°C. Thus, a recording sheet was obtained. The thickness of ink receptive layer was 30 μm .

The following printing was performed on the obtained recording sheet, and evaluated.

The results are also listed in Table 1.

Printing

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Pattern W of 2 cm square was printed all over on the obtained recording sheet by means of ink jet printer (Masterjet, manufactured by Graphtec) with the use of genuine dye inks. Magenta, black, cyan and yellow colors were used, and printing was effected while varying densities by changing the output. The following evaluation was conducted to obtainable printed sheet.

[Density]

The density was measured by means of color reflectometer (KRD-2200, manufactured by Nippon Denshoku Kogyo Co., Ltd.). When the density is 1.2 or higher, use can be made without any particular problem.

[Blotting]

The configuration of each printed dot was observed through a microscope, and evaluated on the following criteria:

Excellent: completely circular, and no blotting observed,

Good : circular, but slight blotting observed, and

Poor : circular, but clear blotting observed.

[Drying speed]

With respect to two overlapped dots with different colors, the mixing of color was observed through a microscope, and evaluated on the following criteria:

Excellent: no color mixing observed,

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Good : slight color mixing observed, and

Poor : clear color mixing observed.

[Water resistance]

Printed pieces were immersed in water, and the leaching
5 of pigment and dye therefrom was observed. Evaluation was
made on the following criteria:

Excellent: no blotting observed,

Good : slight blotting observed,

Poor : clear blotting observed, and

10 Very poor: leaching of pigment or dye observed.

Example 2

Alumina hydrate particles (B) were prepared in the same
manner as in Example 1 except that, in the washing step of
Example 1, washing was performed with 0.5% aqueous ammonia
15 in place of 1.5% aqueous ammonia.

After this ammonia washing, the amounts of alkali and
sulfate radicals remaining in alumina hydrate particles (B)
were 0.12% by weight in terms of Na_2O (on dry basis) and
0.28% by weight in terms of SO_4 (on dry basis), respectively,
20 based on the weight of Al_2O_3 .

After the removal of ammonia, the conductivity of
alumina hydrogel slurry was 250 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$.

With respect to the obtained alumina hydrate particles
(B), the alkali metal content, ammonia content, average
25 particle diameter and total pore volume were measured.

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The results are listed in Table 1.

Preparation of water dispersion sol

Alumina hydrate particles (B) were dispersed in water, thereby obtaining a water dispersion sol having an Al_2O_3 concentration of 20% by weight. The viscosity thereof was measured. Further, a water dispersion was prepared by dispersing alumina hydrate particles (B) so that the concentration in terms of Al_2O_3 became 20% by weight, and the absorbance thereof was measured.

10 The results are also listed in Table 1.

Preparation of coating liquid for forming ink receptive layer

The above obtained alumina hydrate particles (B) were dispersed in water so that the solid concentration became 15 15% by weight. 100 parts by weight of this dispersion and 37.5 parts by weight of a 10% by weight aqueous solution of polyvinyl alcohol were mixed together, thereby obtaining a coating liquid.

Preparation of recording sheet

20 The obtained coating liquid was applied onto a PET film by means of a bar coater, dried, and heated at 140°C . Thus, a recording sheet was obtained. The thickness of ink receptive layer was $30 \mu\text{m}$.

In the same manner as in Example 1, printing was performed 25 on the obtained recording sheet and evaluated.

TOP SECRET

The results are also listed in Table 1.

Example 3

Powder of alumina hydrate particles (C) was prepared in the same manner as in Example 1 except that, in the ammonia removal step of Example 1, the removal of ammonia was performed for about 80 hr until the conductivity of alumina hydrogel slurry became 50 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$.

With respect to the obtained alumina hydrate particles (C), the alkali metal content, ammonia content, average particle diameter and total pore volume were measured.

The results are listed in Table 1.

Preparation of water dispersion sol

Alumina hydrate particles (C) were dispersed in water, thereby obtaining a water dispersion sol having an Al_2O_3 concentration of 20% by weight. The viscosity thereof was measured. Further, a water dispersion was prepared by dispersing alumina hydrate particles (C) so that the concentration in terms of Al_2O_3 became 20% by weight, and the absorbance thereof was measured.

The results are also listed in Table 1.

Preparation of coating liquid for forming ink receptive layer

The above obtained alumina hydrate particles (C) were dispersed in water so that the solid concentration became 15% by weight. 100 parts by weight of this dispersion and

37.5 parts by weight of a 10% by weight aqueous solution of polyvinyl alcohol were mixed together, thereby obtaining a coating liquid.

Preparation of recording sheet

5 The obtained coating liquid was applied onto a PET film by means of a bar coater, dried, and heated at 140°C. Thus, a recording sheet was obtained. The thickness of ink receptive layer was 30 µm.

10 In the same manner as in Example 1, printing was performed on the obtained recording sheet and evaluated.

The results are also listed in Table 1.

Example 4

Powder of alumina hydrate particles (D) was prepared in the same manner as in Example 1 except that, in the aging 15 step of Example 1, aging was performed at 100°C for 80 hr in place of 95°C for 80 hr.

With respect to the obtained alumina hydrate particles (D), the alkali metal content, ammonia content, average particle diameter and total pore volume were measured.

20 The results are listed in Table 1.

Preparation of water dispersion sol

Alumina hydrate particles (D) were dispersed in water, thereby obtaining a water dispersion sol having an Al₂O₃ concentration of 20% by weight. The viscosity thereof was 25 measured. Further, a water dispersion was prepared by

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dispersing alumina hydrate particles (D) so that the concentration in terms of Al_2O_3 became 20% by weight, and the absorbance thereof was measured.

The results are also listed in Table 1.

5 Preparation of coating liquid for forming ink receptive layer

The above obtained alumina hydrate particles (D) were dispersed in water so that the solid concentration became 15% by weight. 100 parts by weight of this dispersion and 10 37.5 parts by weight of a 10% by weight aqueous solution of polyvinyl alcohol were mixed together, thereby obtaining a coating liquid.

Preparation of recording sheet

The obtained coating liquid was applied onto a PET film 15 by means of a bar coater, dried, and heated at 140°C. Thus, a recording sheet was obtained. The thickness of ink receptive layer was 30 μm .

In the same manner as in Example 1, printing was performed on the obtained recording sheet and evaluated.

20 The results are also listed in Table 1.

Comparative Example 1

Powder of alumina hydrate particles (E) was prepared in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the temperature of hot air fed into spray drying zone was controlled at 450°C.

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and the temperature of gas discharged from the spray drying zone was controlled at $180 \pm 10^{\circ}\text{C}$.

With respect to the obtained alumina hydrate particles (E), the alkali metal content, ammonia content, average particle diameter and total pore volume were measured.

The results are listed in Table 1.

Alumina hydrate particles (E) were dispersed in water, thereby obtaining a water dispersion sol having an Al_2O_3 concentration of 20% by weight. The viscosity thereof was measured. Further, a water dispersion was prepared by dispersing alumina hydrate particles (E) so that the concentration in terms of Al_2O_3 became 20% by weight, and the absorbance thereof was measured.

The results are also listed in Table 1.

15 Preparation of coating liquid for forming ink receptive layer

The above obtained alumina hydrate particles (E) were dispersed in water so that the solid concentration became 15% by weight. 100 parts by weight of this dispersion and 20 37.5 parts by weight of a 10% by weight aqueous solution of polyvinyl alcohol were mixed together, thereby obtaining a coating liquid.

Preparation of recording sheet

The obtained coating liquid was applied onto a PET film 25 by means of a bar coater, dried, and heated at 140°C . Thus,

HOOYOTTEI DOWSON

a recording sheet was obtained. The thickness of ink receptive layer was 30 μm . In the same manner as in Example 1, printing was performed on the obtained recording sheet and evaluated.

5. The results are also listed in Table 1.

Comparative Example 2

Alumina hydrate particle

An alumina hydrosol was prepared in the same manner as in Example 1 and concentrated in vacuum at 50°C, thereby 10 obtaining an alumina hydrosol of 15% by weight concentration.

Part of the alumina hydrosol was air dried, thereby obtaining powder of alumina hydrate particles (F).

With respect to the obtained alumina hydrate particles (F), the alkali metal content, ammonia content, average 15 particle diameter and total pore volume were measured.

The results are listed in Table 1.

Preparation of water dispersion sol

Alumina hydrate particles (F) were dispersed in water, thereby obtaining a water dispersion sol having an Al_2O_3 20 concentration of 20% by weight. The viscosity thereof was measured. Further, a water dispersion was prepared by dispersing alumina hydrate particles (F) so that the concentration in terms of Al_2O_3 became 20% by weight, and the absorbance thereof was measured.

25. The results are also listed in Table 1.

Preparation of coating liquid for forming ink receptive layer

The above obtained alumina hydrate particles (F) were dispersed in water so that the solid concentration became 5 15% by weight. 100 parts by weight of the resultant alumina hydrosol and 37.5 parts by weight of a 10% by weight aqueous solution of polyvinyl alcohol were mixed together, thereby obtaining a coating liquid.

Preparation of recording sheet

10 The obtained coating liquid was applied onto a PET film by means of a bar coater, dried, and heated at 140°C. Thus, a recording sheet was obtained. The thickness of ink receptive layer was 30 µm. In the same manner as in Example 1, printing was performed on the obtained recording sheet 15 and evaluated. The results are also listed in Table 1.

Comparative Example 3

Preparation of alumina hydrate particle

While agitating 12.7 kg of an aqueous solution of sodium aluminate (concentration in terms of Al₂O₃: 3% by weight), 20 7.3 g of a 26% by weight aqueous solution of sodium gluconate was added thereto, and further 25 kg of an aqueous solution of aluminum sulfate (concentration in terms of Al₂O₃: 1.5% by weight) was added over a period of 12 min. Thus, an alumina hydrogel was obtained. At the time of preparation of the

alumina hydrogel, the liquid temperature of alumina hydrogel is 30°C and pH of the obtained alumina hydrogel is 10.2. Thereafter, the agitation was discontinued, and the alumina hydrogel was aged at 30°C for 90 min.

5 The formed alumina hydrogel was separated by filtration, and satisfactorily washed with 1.5% aqueous ammonia. The amounts of alkali and sulfate radicals remaining in alumina hydrogel were 0.022% by weight in terms of Na₂O (on dry basis) and 0.12% by weight in terms of SO₄ (on dry basis), respectively, based on the weight of Al₂O₃. Water was added to the washed alumina hydrogel so as to adjust the concentration in terms of Al₂O₃ to 5.0% by weight. Subsequently, 15% aqueous ammonia was added so as to adjust the pH value to 11.2, and, under slow agitation, aging of 15. alumina hydrogel was performed at 60°C for 10 hr.

During the aging, the pH value thereof was maintained at 11.2 by adding 15% aqueous ammonia.

Acetic acid was added at 95°C in an amount of 15.5% by weight based on the weight of Al₂O₃, agitated for 3 hr, 20 and cooled to 35°C. Pure water was added, thereby obtaining an alumina hydrosol having a concentration in terms of Al₂O₃ of 5.0% by weight.

The thus obtained alumina hydrosol was charged into a spray dryer, and spray drying was performed while 25 controlling the temperature of hot air fed into spray drying

zone at 250°C and controlling the temperature of gas discharged from the spray drying zone at 100 ± 10°C. Thus, powder of alumina hydrate particles (G) was obtained.

With respect to the obtained alumina hydrate particles (G), the alkali metal content, ammonia content, average particle diameter and total pore volume were measured.

The results are listed in Table 1.

Preparation of water dispersion sol

Alumina hydrate particles (G) were dispersed in water, thereby obtaining a water dispersion sol having an Al₂O₃ concentration of 20% by weight. The viscosity thereof was measured. Further, a water dispersion was prepared by dispersing alumina hydrate particles (G) so that the concentration in terms of Al₂O₃ became 5% by weight, and the absorbance thereof was measured.

The results are also listed in Table 1.

Preparation of coating liquid for forming ink receptive layer

The above obtained alumina hydrate particles (G) were dispersed in water so that the solid concentration became 15% by weight. 100 parts by weight of this dispersion and 37.5 parts by weight of a 10% by weight aqueous solution of polyvinyl alcohol were mixed together, thereby obtaining a coating liquid.

Preparation of recording sheet

The obtained coating liquid was applied onto a PET film by means of a bar coater, dried, and heated at 140°C. Thus, a recording sheet was obtained. The thickness of ink receptive layer was 30 µm. In the same manner as in Example 5 1, printing was performed on the obtained recording sheet and evaluated. The results are also listed in Table 1.

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Table 1

	Alumina hydrate particle						Hydrate dispersion sol.				Ink receptive layer			
	content of M ₂ O mol/mol	content of (NH ₄) ₂ Al ₂ O ₃ mol/mol × 10 ⁻⁴	average particle diam. (μm)	total pore volume (ml/g)	pore volume (15-30 nm) (ml/g)	viscosity (cp)	absorbance conc. 20 wt.%	reflection den-sity 20 wt.%	anti-blotting	drying speed	water resistance			
Example 1	3.5	2.8	0.05	0.91	0.50	100	0.82	1.4	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent			
Example 2	19.4	15.6	0.06	0.80	0.30	1490	1.18	1.3	Good	Excellent	Excellent			
Example 3	10.0	0.5	0.06	0.82	0.41	135	0.95	1.3	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent			
Example 4	12.8	3.9	0.06	1.20	0.71	57	1.25	1.4	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent			
Comp.Ex. ₁	4.6	3.0	0.30	0.45	0.20	4500	2.80	1.1	Poor	Poor	Poor			
Comp.Ex. ₂	30.0	155.0	0.50	0.51	0.21	8400	3.10	1.0	Poor	Poor	Poor			
Comp.Ex. ₃	3.5	25.0	0.03	0.31	0.10	6500	1.57	1.0	Poor	Poor	Poor			